BUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1890.

Lendon Offices of THE BUX, M. WHITE 400 Strand, London, W. C.

## The Safe Democratic Policy.

The Hon, WILLIAM A. WALLACE, & farsighted and conservative statesman, does not make the mistake of overrating the Democratic victory or believing that the Democratic party can take what course is pleases and yet continue to be successful. We quote from the Philadelphia Press:

"1892 is a long way off, and a great many things may happen between now and 1892. To be sure, we have just won a great victory in the country, but our party aust be very careful in the next Congress and avoid making any serious mistakes, if we hope to repeat this victory in 1892."

Mr. WALLACE's idea of the safe Democratic policy may give offence in William street:

"The Democrats must avoid the mistakes which brought straster to the party in 1888. They should carry out the theories and doctrines of the Democratic party of the past. They should see that the Government is economically administered. The tendency of the Republican party toward centralization should be checked and a strong stand taken against the encroachment on the rights of the people in the several States. Revenue re-form should also form a part of their work."

Mr. WALLACE's idea of revenue reform is not that of GROVER CLEVELAND and ROGER QUARLES MILLS:

We must always have a tariff, for our theory of government is that the revenue for the economical admi istration of the Government shall be derived by impo upon imports. That does not mean that the tariff hould be so high as to be a burden upon the masses of he people. Therefore, I think the tariff should be so nodified that while it would afford sufficient protection to every industry, it would also permit our manufacturers to compete with others in the markets of the world, and ing to the Government sufficient revenue to economi sustry now established in this country, and the tariff can he revised on lines that would relieve the people of vy taxes and still protect the manufacturer."

There could not be a clearer exposition of the conservative but genuinely and thoroughly Democratic policy which should be adopted by the Democrats in the Fifty-secend Congress, and which if adopted will insure Democratic auccess in 1892. Economical administration, opposition to centralization, adherence to the old and essential doctrines of Democracy, and no suppression of protection. The Democratic party will be fortunate if it heeds the counsels of wise and moderate statesmen like Mr. WALLACE.

## Advice for Married Men.

The married woman whom THE SUN quoted the other day as advising husbands when they go home to tell their wives all about the business cares and affairs of the day is not a wholly wise counsellor.

It is undoubtedly desirable that a sensible wife should be made generally acquainted with the business and financial situation of her husband. She ought to know, as one of the partners, in what condition the treasury of the household is, in order that she may regulate her expenses accordingly, and more especially when the assets of the firm are small. If she is a frivolous woman, vain and extravagant, it may be wise for her husband to present to her a somewhat pessimistic view of his resources and his expectations; for by disclosing himself as a bull on his prospects, he may encourage her disposition to run up bills, which may come in at a time when his feeling is bearish, and thus provoke lamentable domestic discord. This policy he may follow without deceit or duplicity, and in strict accordance with the Biblical rule that when a man thinketh he standeth he should take heed lest he fall. He may be a bull or a bear because of his physical condition only, and not as the result of the true facts of the situation. Hence he should take care to hold himself in reserve.

But the run of wives, GoD bless them! are careful women, and the more conservative members of the marriage partnership. They are not so likely to scatter money about as their husbands are. If they know the bounds of expenditure which safety prescribes, they do not exceed them. The house hold purse may be safer in their hands than with their husbands.

It is true unfortunately that very many women know nothing about financial affairs when they are more than petty. Howsoever prudent they may be in the disposition of the money their husbands intrust to them, they have only a vague notion as to how it was obtained. They are like children, who look on the provision for their support as if it were manna dropped from heaven. They take it as a matter of course. They have always been cared for, and they expect that the care will continue to the end as a gift of Providence. Some men like to have their wives remain in such a state of childlike ignorance and confidence; but it is better for everybody to see things as they are in reality, and at this period women are putting off the ways of children to a re-

Yet is it advisable for a man to carry home with him all his business cares to lav before his wife? The theory of the woman whose words we are discussing is that the wife ought to know just how he stands from day to day, that she ought to see his daily balance sheet, and understand particularly what he has been about, so that she may give him wise counsel in his affairs and be kept accurately informed as to the condi-

tion of his enterprises. That would be very well if advice in business affairs were of prime importance to a man, and if his business were likely to prosper the more the more he talks about it. But, as a rule, if a man cannot trust his own judgment, if he is not competent to make up his own mind, he is unfit to run any business. He will fall or he will succeed, according to his own prudence and sagacity, and no nan's mere intuition can supply their lack in him. If he needs feminine advice in such practical matters, if it is necessary for him to rely on any advice at all, if his own hard sense is not enough, he is made for the ace of a subordinate, not a principal. He

is fit to be an agent only. ides, when a man goes home from veratious business, he needs rest and ration, diversion and relaxation, rather than domestic counsel as to his affairs. He ought not to keep on talking shop, but to dismiss shop so far as possible, so that on the next day he may go to work with a mind refreshed. The trouble about many of the Wall street brokers and speculators is that they carry the shop with them all the time. They talk as until the theme becomes threadbare, and the more they talk the more unsettled their minds become. They get themselves in the morbid state which leads to senseless They go around to clubs and notels for advice about stocks which they ought not to have bought or sold if they ded the counsel; and they are as likely to take it from fools as from wise men. nay, more likely, for the wise men are not talkers

A woman's judgment may be admirable to matters which come within the range of her knowledge, but no woman's mere impreceious as to affairs regarding which she

unless to consess their real purposes.

has only a superficial knowledge, can be of ous practical value. The man who relies on them in his business is of a poor judgment and feeble will. His wife best aids her husband by diverting him from "the affairs of the day," of which the woman we have quoted would encourage her to induce him to speak. The poor man must have some rest; and probably the wife who would want the exact record of her husband's doings would give in exchange a voluminous narrative of the workings of the household, to add to his perplexities.

It all comes from the notion that mere talk is of advantage other than as a recreation. The true and sane way is to do as well as you can during the day, and go home dismissing as far as possible the cares of the day. Then you will sleep more soundly, and the chances are that so refreshed you will be far better fitted to look out for your wife than if you had spent the evening in business consultation with her.

Legal Liability for Shooting Accidents.

The term accident is used in so many different senses that in discussing the legal liability arising out of shooting accidents occasioned by sportamen, it is necessary at the outset to say that we refer to accidents which involve neither wilful wrong-doing nor negligence on the part of the person by whom they are caused.

Of course, the law is well settled that a liability exists both in respect to injuries wilfully inflicted and injuries negligently inflicted. If a number of men are out shooting, and one of them intentionally and maliciously fires in the direction of another and wounds him, there would be no doubt of the civil and criminal liability of the person who fired the shot. So also if the firing was carelessly and negligently done, there would certainly be a liability to respond in a civil suit for damages. But where one of a number of sportamen accidentally, without meaning to do so, and without any want of care on his part, wounds another person engaged at the same time with him in the pursuit of game, does the law render him liable to a civil

action for damages on account of the injury? It might be supposed that this question would have been settled by the courts years ago, especially in England, where shooting is so favorite a pastime, and is carried on in such a manner and commonly by so many persons in localities so circumscribed as to render casualties very numerous and frequent. Strangely enough, however, the point is one which has not been directly adjudicated by the English courts until early in the present month, when it was passed upon in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court before Mr. Justice DENMAN, who held after very careful consideration that there was no legal liability in the case.

The defendant in the suit, with a number of companions, was out pheasant shooting in November, 1888. The plaintiff was one of several beaters who were employed to carry cartridges and any game that might be shot, and to beat up the pheasants in the woods. A pheasant rose, and the defendant fired, striking the bird with his first shot, but not killing it. He then fired a second time, not directly toward the beaters, but in a line considerably diverging from the direction in which they stood. A shot from the defendant's second barrel struck the bough of an oak and glanced off toward the plaintiff. striking him in the face, and ultimately causing the loss of one eye. When the case came on for trial, the Judge left it to the jury to say whether the defendant was guilty of negligence in firing the shot which caused the injury to the plaintiff, and the jury answered this question in the negative. They found further, however, that if it should ultimately be determined as a question of law that the defendant was liable notwithstanding the absence of negligence, the damages suffered by the plaintiff amounted to one hundred nounds sterling. Mr. Justice DENMAN thereupon reserved the case for further consideration, and after examining all the authorities which bear in any manner upon the question, reached the conclusion that so long as the element of negligence or any intention to infure was wanting, no verdict against the defendant could be sustained.

In the ancient volumes of law reports known as the Year Books, Justice DENMAN found some cases tending to support the position of the plaintiff that a suit for trespass could be maintained in the absence of negligence on the part of the defendant, or of any wilful intent to injure. Thus, in a Year Book of the time of HENRY VII. it is said "that where one shot an arrow at a mark which glanced from it and struck another, it was holden to be a trespass." This statement, however, turns out merely to be a remark of one of the King's Justices, not called for by the facts of the case before him for decision: and a critical examination of this and all the other authorities relied upon by the plaintiff satisfied Mr. Justice Den-MAN that there had been no time when under the law of England a man was not excused from a trespass upon showing that it

occurred utterly without his fault. This is good sense as well as good law. Perhaps one reason why the question has not been directly decided before now is that suits of this sort have seldom been brought in cases where the defendant was clearly free from all blame. As the London Times truly points out, however, the decision is one of very considerable importance to sportsmen and others who have the misfortune to hit and injure anybody while they are out shooting. One feature of the case which may well excite surprise in view of the much larger verdicts which would be rendered under such circumstances in this country, is the fact that an English jury assessed the damages occasioned by the loss of an eye at only \$500. In America the verdict would probably have been as many thousand.

The New Yosemite Park.

Probably few people east of the Bocky Mountains are aware that during the present autumn a new national pleasure ground. larger than the State of Rhode Island, has been established in this country. This spacious park is in California, completely surrounding the Yosemite valley grant of 1864, and about thirty times as large as that grant. It takes in not only the entire watershed of the Merced River region, as defined by the encircling mountain range which includes Tuolumne Peak, Unicorn Peak, and Cathedral Peak on north and northeast, Mt. Lyell with its superb glaciers on the east, and Buena Vista Peak on the south; but it embraces also the noble Hetch Hetchy valley tself a second Yosemite, and the magnificent Grand Caffon of the Tuolumna, with its massive walls and domes, and its cascades unequalled in volume of water by those of any other caffou in the Sierra. It crosses the Tuolumne Meadows and annexes the splendid range that contains Mt. Dana and Mt. Gibbs and the Mono Pass. It has saved from the lumberman and the saw mill the Mono Pass, the Merced and Tuolumne groves of big trees, and has secured Lake deanor. In short, it has brought within its protecting area all that needs to be reserved

in that region of nature's marvels. The history of this achievement is interest ing. The grant of the Yosemite valley to

California a quarter of a century ago, "to be held for public use, resort, and recreation," was a mistake. The valley should have been retained under the charge of the Interior Department for the same purposes, like the Yellowstone Park, since it was intended for the whole country. Such a disposition of it would have made its custoilans directly responsible to the general Government, and would have secured the aid of Congress for its care and improvement.

After a time another mistake in the Yosemite grant became apparent. The area conveyed had not been large enough, and the valley was menaced by the industries gradually approaching it. The surrounding for ests were falling under the axe, saw mills were busy among the great trees, enormous herds of sheep were pastured on the mountains, and trampled and stripped the herbage and shrubs, while the woods, when cleared of their more valuable timber, were sometimes burned, so as to destroy the underbrush and improve the pasturage. Even where the fires were not intentional, the presence of the industries led to enormous destruction from this source through carelessness and accident. All this meant not only ravages in a region only less majestic and exquisite than the Yosemite valley, but the diminution of the wonderful falls in this valley, during the season when they are most visited, since the cutting of these forests was sure to lead to an earlier melting of the snows. It was plain, al-o, that these surroundings for many milesought to be joined to the Yosemite tract as portions of a uniform system, the magnificent setting of a central gem.

While this project was under discussion some outery was raised in California against the present management of the Yosemite valley itself. A heated controversy arose, but it at least became clear that should the proposed enlargement of the park be made, it rough not be done with a continuation of the error of 1864, but a new national park must be founded. A bill for this enlargement had been drawn by Mr. C. D. POSTON, ex-delegate from Arizona, but it did not include even the whole of the watershed of the Yosemite. Gen. VANDEVER'S bill, introduced last March, made up some lacks, yet was itself too limited in scope. It happened that Mr. JOHN MUIR. the California naturalist, and Mr. R. U. JOHNSON of the Century Magazine, had camped together in that region, and at the request of the latter Mr. Muin had sketched out the boundaries of a National Yosemite Park as it ought to be. These greatly extended boundaries were advocated by Mr. JOHNSON before the committee of Congress, and were approved as amendments to the VANDEVER bill, and the measure as thus revised was passed by the House. Under the urgent personal work of its support ers it was then concurred in by the Senate at the very end of the session. In this way the present magnificent area, measuring from forty to forty-five miles east and west. ts eastern outline being irregular, and about thirty-seven north and south, was secured to the country as a public pleasure ground. While the original grant of the Yosemite valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove to California in 1864 remains undisturbed, it is not unlikely to be placed eventually under the national management of the far greater park which surrounds it. The second section of the act brings the new park under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior; and the provisions of this control are similar to those of the Yellowstone Park. It is probable, therefore, that like the latter it will be put in the custody of

troop of regular cavalry. There was a second act passed at the same session, and approved on the 25th of September, creating another park in California. It sets apart for national uses the tract containing the Tulare county big trees, and this also is under the control of the Interior Department. Accordingly the wonderful sequola groves of the Sierras. both in Mariposa and Tulare counties, within and without the new National Park, are now adequately secured. But mention is also merited of the public-spirited gift just made by Mr. Anmstrong of 600 acres of redwood land on the northern border of Sonoma county, near Cloverdale, with a fund of 100,000 to support it. This gift is put in the hands of trustees, since it could not be legally given to the States, but it is all for

public uses. The year 1890 will be memorable for the setting apart of great tracts of picturesque ands on the Pacific coast for preservation and public enjoyment.

How Africa Has Been Parcelled Ont.

Although the Anglo-Portuguese agreement has not yet been ratified, and although the so-called spheres of influence are not in all cases precisely defined, it is clear that nearly two-thirds of the Dark Continent has been divided among the European powers. By far the greater part of this partition has been done in the last fifteen ears, as will be seen by a comparison of the state of things which existed in 1876 with the present arrangements. For the purpose of such a comparison we avail ourelves of some interesting tables published by the Mouvement Géographique, showing the position of the various powers in Africa. first, at the date of the Brussels Conference, and secondly, at the close of 1890.

When the representatives of European powers assembled at Brussels in 1876. Portugal possessed the largest amount of territory in Africa. Besides Madeira, the Cape Verde Islands, and the islands of St. Thomé and Principé, her dominions embraced \$10,000 square miles in Angola and 500,000 in Mozambique. To most of this vast area, however, her claim was only nominal, and her authority was recognized by the natives only on certain strips of the west and the east coast. If the Lisbon Government accepts the partition treaty proposed by England, it will sequire more land than it actually possessed in 1878, though not so much as it thinks it ought to have. Great Britain now offers to recognize the sovereignty of Portugal over 2,816 square miles in Guinea and the Bissagos Islands, and over 160,000 additional square miles in Angola, besides leaving unimpaired the 800,000 miles previously included in Mozambique. This would raise the aggregate extent of Portuguese territory in Africa

from 612,217 to 774,993 square miles. In 1876 France had, next to Portugal, the largest fraction of the Dark Continent. She cossessed at that time Algeria, Senegambia. and Gaboon, together with the island of Reunion and some smaller islands, which formed a total of \$88,450 square miles. Since then she has enlarged Algeria immensely augmented Senegambia and Gaboon, and nas acquired Tunis, Madagascar, Sahara, and a large part of the western Soudan, with a strip of the Gold Coast. It is true that her boundaries in the Sahars, the Soudan, and Senegambia are not exactly marked out, and may eventually be some-what curtailed. But her claims, as provisionally recognized, amount to 2,300,248 equare miles, and make her the greatest Eu ropean power in Africa in area, though not in quality of territory.

Scarcely less remarkable is the growth of England's African dominions, which, in

1876, comprised only 279,165 square miles, including the Cape Colony and its dependendes, Natal, the West Coast colonies, and Mauritius, Since that date Great Britain has expanded her West Coast colonies, has made great additions to the dependencies of the Cape Colony, has created the Royal Niger Company and the South Africa Company, and has acquired Zanzibar, Socotra, the Somali coast region, and British East Africa (technically so called), which itself embraces within its acknowledged aphere of influence 600,000 square miles. The aggregate area of the British possessions in Africa in the year 1890 is 1,909,445 square miles, and this is independent of the British virtual protectorate over Egypt. The whole territory claimed by the Khedive, including the former Egyptian Soudan, is estimated to cover 1,400,000 square miles. If this be added to England's African dominions, they will represent considerably more than a third of the whole continent.

The third European power, as regards the

extent of its African dependencies, is Germany, which, in 1876, had not an inch of ground in Africa. The Germans now possess 1,035,720 square miles, which are thus distributed: In Togoland, 7,720; in the Cameroons, 198,000: in Southwest Africa, 885,000, and in East Africa, 450,000. All this territory was virtually obtained within a few months in 1884-5, and for it Germany is indebted to BISMARCK. Next to Germany among African powers comes the Congo Free State, whose limits, as approximately fixed by the Berlin Congress, comprised 800,000 square miles, but if the annexation of Lunda be authorized they will be expanded to 1,000,-000. Italy is also one of the European powers whose claims to a share of Airica are of very recent date. She had, indeed, a station at Assab on the Red Sea in 1864, but even of this she did not officially take possession until 1880. Now she asserts sovereignty over about 360,000 square miles, of which 205,000 are comprehended in Abyssinia, Shoa, and Kaffa. As to the boundaries of Abyssinia, however, on the north and west, Italy has not yet come to an agreement with England. The future extension of Italy's territory in Africa lies in another quarter. There seems to be a tacit understanding between the three central powers and England that Italy shall ultimately acquire Tripoli and its dependencies of which Turkey is now suzerain, and which are computed to contain 880,000 square miles. There remains Spain, whose total claims in 1876, including patches on the seacoast of Morocco the Canaries, Fernando Po and Annabor Corisco and Elobey Islands, and Muni territory, amounted to only 3,660 square miles. Now she claims the whole coast from Cape Blanco to Cape Bojador, besides an enlargement of the Muni district, and has made treaties with the chiefs of Adrar and neighboring tracts, giving her an addition of 200,000 square miles, so that, if all her pretensions are admitted, she will own about 220,000 square miles on the Dark Continent. The Madrid Government also contends that if Morocco is to be conquered and annexed by any European power, the prior right of Spain should be conceded. It is probable, however, that this claim will be disputed by France, as regards, at all events, the eastern section of Morocco.

Of the 11,900,000 square miles in Africa the part already divided between France, Great Britain, Germany, the Congo Free State, Portugal, Italy, and Spain amounts to 7,590, 06. If we deduct from the remainder the Khedive's nominal possessions, Tripoli, Morocco, the Transvasl, and the Orange Free State, there are left for future partition only about 2,000,000 square miles, most of which are comprehended in the Central Soudan. In view of what has been done during the last fifteen years, it seems improbable that half a century hence a single independent native State will exist in Africa.

Taking the average of Democrats from ocean to ocean and from Mains to Texas, we believe at the present time two out of every three favor fills, for President. We do not rely on our own judgment in this either, but reach the conclusion from the expressed opinions of hard working, faithful, and tried Democrats.

And the most important consideration is that in the particular States whose votes will turn the election, where the decisive fighting will be done, and where the Democracy must have lated if it is to conquer, the Democrats are for HILL by a great majority. In New York they ATE UDADIMOUS

Our venerable friend, Mr. MATTHEW MAR-SHALL having recovered from the fatigues of is recent trip to Europe, has been persuaded by us to resume his pen, and will contribute to THE BUN to-morrow morning his views of the present financial troubles.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany are taking an active interest in the new lumph question: the Prince and Princess of WALES re striving to promote the new reformator; work of the Salvationists; the Czar of Russia has recently given evidence of his deep interest in prison reform; and the Emperor of Ausris has repeatedly, in recent times, shown himself to be an advocate of progress. We are disposed to approve of the labors of these illustrious personages along the lines here spoken of; and we may, in course of time, send them our congratulations thereupon. But, meanwhile, they must keep pace with the onward march of humanity all around.

The Tribune says that the course of scienific and literary lectures provided by the Board of Education is "intended for the instruction of working people." As a matter of act every member of the circle of the Four Hundred would be instructed by listening to these lectures. Admission free,

To gas Borron or Tan Sus—Mr: Why is it that the Erraid and other free trade papers cry high prices by reason of the McKinley bill and at the same time adverise goods for loss than ever sold before? Will they an SOFTRIBOTOR, Nov. 31.

A Connecticut Republican Pats a Question

The Old Mill at Beelyn. To THE ENTOR OF THE SUN—SW: An article antitle "Slow and Consented" in THE SUN of Nov. 9 contains errors in relation to the old paper mill at Roslyn, beg to remind you that Washington, in his diary of his

Long Island visit, speaks of stopping over night at Oyster Eay (not Reslyn) and seming theuse to Hemp-stead harber, where he was kindly received and well intertained by Mr. Hendrick Onderdonk, with when This Hendrick Onderdonk built the mill in 1750, an This Haudrick Conderdonk built the mill in 1704 and at the time of Washinston a visit (which was not during the Revolutionary war, but was in April, 1709) be well as a pupon his death his some solution to the work of the pupon his death his some solution to the washinst agrandfather of the present of the Thempson of the pupon his death his some pupon of the most of the pupon has not been appeared by the solution of the pupon has a some Meyers Velentius. He is ease of the most samable, industriena and estimable residents of the Things and is esteemed by all.

France Sultana.

Results, Nov. 21.

Koon-minded Elijah. "Candidiy, Lije," said the Chief Magistrate, "what do you think of the prospect for '92 F' "Candidly, sire," returned the secretary, "it looks

A Slight Difference. "He is wedded to his art," said Hicks, 'apropes o Sketchly, the artist.

" Tou're wrong. He pays too much attention to his art to be wedded to it. He is suraged to it," retorted Mrs. Hicks, coorninity.

Mow the Homembored Him. Husband-How did you get along while I was away

Wife-Pretty well. Every night I get out some of your old elether and strewed them around the fleer, tracked mad all over the stairs and swore at myself ecoasionally, and it seemed really like home.

SOME QUESTIONS OF ART. The Water Color Exhibition in Twentythird Street.

Just now we have an excellent chance to see what a multitude of brushes water colors at tract in our day, and to test the popular belief that they lend themselves more easily than oils to the making of good pictures. A new society, the New York Water Color Club, is holding its first annual exhibition at the American Art Galleries. It is heartily welcome as sign of activity in the past and of ambition for the future, and the fact that Mr. Childe Hassam is its President indicates good judg ment on the part of its promoters.

Mr. Hassam's pictures may well be the first

to attract and the surest to hold the eye.

shall not protest that we like them all. 'Gloucester Harbor," No. 178, for instance, is good in its expression of light and of the keen New England quality of air: and those of pa who know the Massachusetts coast are almost ready to believe that its waters sometimes look as blue as this. But we are not quite ready to believe it: or, if we grant that few things are bluer than these seas can be, still we protest that they wear a different blue-certainly less opaque, and perhaps deeper in tone. Again, the effort not to mitigate local color, which is visible in No. 177, "A Gloucester Street," has resulted in a mosale of brilliant notes which hardly adjust themselves each to each. But in these pletures we recognize studies undertaken for the artist's own sake rather than plotures in the true senso. Look at No. 175, "A Paris Market," and we see what Mr. Hassam can do when he is sure of his path. It is delightful in motive, delightful in treatment and in effect-a long, narrow picture, with that careless-looking arrangement of many figures which, to be pictorially right, must be most carefully thought out: and for the centre of interest and color a flower girl sitting by a big doorway, with a basket full of yellow deffodlis. Do you think that this grace in composition, this deltness in characterization, this charm of color and truth to atmospheric quality, and this airy gruce of touch see how almost everything else seems by contrust conventionally untruthful - flat, dull muddy, and heavy, or else thin, weak, featureless, and washy. This is a picture, and a good

one; many of its neighbors are but sheets of paper blotted with simulacra of natural forms, usually inoffensive, but point less, meaningless, worthless as works of art. Of course there are exceptions, and the collection as a whole must be called a good one; for any collection of more than 400 pic tures is good which contains few examples of elemental incompetence and scarcely any patent atrocities. But between atrocities and pictures of real value the space is wide, and to some part of this space most of the works in this collection belong. As a rule, they show a mere gentle desire to do something pretty in long-familiar vein be it French, or English. or crude native American. But once in while we recognize a very bold desire to follow the Impressionists of Paris. When this desire is instinctive, not merely imitative, and when what the Impressionists do is really understood, good work may of course result. There is more than one genuine Impressionist in this country, more than one painter who seems to have been born to see in this new way, and to paint in this novel fashion. But, alas! a false impres sionism is abroad. It sees on French cauvases only superficial facts, and it affects to see in nature what, we are forced to think, it does not really see. Perhaps the affectation i unconscious, but that is not our concern. A game in art is a game, even if the player is not aware that he is playing it. Mr. Ross Turner, for example, proved him-self by his "Old House." No. 878. conscientious artist, with truth-telling eyes of his own. But look at No. 375, which he calls Peacock Rocks," which, if ornithological terms be adhered to might better be called Peacock Water and Canary Rocks." What does it mean, unless it be that its painter tried to see things as Claude Monet sees them : and that in reality he could not? For, while Monet would use these crude, bright notes of color (notes that untutored eyes do not distin guish in nature) to render general effects which every one does recognize, here there is no more veracity in effect than simplicity in the means by which it has been sought. Monet would have made the atmosphere palpable and would have realized a dazzling blaze of light; Mr. Turner gives neither light nor air, nothing but an array of bold tones of yellow, blue, and green. If, indeed, the impressionist manner is to be added to manners of older date, without real insight into nature's facts or real skill in execution. We may prepare our eyes for atrociart is distressing, but this will be the worst

Mr. Coffin runs Mr. Hassam hard for the firs place in the exhibition, although he sends only little shore study (No. 63) and a large picture (No. 64) of the rhododendrons which grow wild in our Alleghany woods. But this last is a triumph of flower painting, so graceful and yet dignified in composition, so soberly fine in color, and so true to facts, yet facile in handling, that it can be called a stately as well as a charming picture. In flower painting, more than in any other branch of water colors, the finest possible note is very rarely struck. A picture of flowers is almost always either a truthful study withou pictorial value, or a piece of decoration in which truth has been sacrificed to some tona harmony. Other painters should be glad of this chance to learn from Mr. Coffin how a plant so noble as the rhododendron can be fittingly portrayed.

Mr. C. W. Eaton sends some good landscape of which the best, perhaps, is No. 118, a wood interior with a rippling brook. Mr. Fraser, who, we believe, is an Englishman, shows certain landscapes thoroughly English in aim and manner. The aim is to give a genuine outdoor effect, but the manner is hard, dry, and painfully detailed. It is no less conventional, no less untruthful, to paint sunlight as we see it in No. 141 than to paint, like so many aquarellists, as though the outer world were no more brillantly illuminated than a studio. And how English, too, is the title of the picture "A June Fragrance." as though an expression of what was seen sould not suffice to make an interesting picture, but something that another sense had perceived or that the mind had imagined must be dragged in to help. Among other good landscapes may be named

Mr. Whittemore's, Mr. Dewey's, and Mr. Chapman's. And among the pastel- which mingle with the aquarelles one remarks first of all three or four large ones by Mr. Birge Harrison which the most interesting, perhaps, is the Evening on the Seine." No. 171. On the other hand there are four large pastels by Mr. Dodge MacKnight which are the most bare-faced and foolish attempts to play the impressionist "game" that have yet met our eye-trees like woolly seaweed, rain that comes down like streams of mud, and colors which no eye ever really disentangled from nature's harmony. A nice little picture is Miss King's No. 216, "Dr. Hail's Church." seen from a window where a tall red-flowered geranium stands on the sill, and another is Mrs. Sherwood's portrait study called "Girl With Flowers," No. 860, where the color is much fresher and the handling more facile than in her more ambi-tious pictures. Miss McChesney's "Cabbage Field by Moonlight" is attractive in color and individual in feeling, but a trifle too soft in handling. With a little more orisoness of touch we should have had a charm ing little work. Mrs. Nicholls sends a number of good pictures, landscapes, and fig-ures both, and Mr. Hobert Nichols a nice "blotteeque" study, called "Path to the Ob-servatory." No. 274. Figure pictures on the whole are few as compared with landscapes: tours and beginners. But there are some more which deserve remark. Mr. Irving Wiles yields to no one in delicate, airy skill of brush. Happy Thoughts." No. 405, is almost as charming as his landscape, No.

408, called "The Landing Place." Mr. Francis Day likewise shows attractive figure studies. and Miss Pomeroy a picture of a friar in a brown gown gazing at a pink hydrangea, which shows a far better understanding of the way in which water colors should be used than do many pletures signed by more familiar names. The best still life in the gallery is undoubtedly Miss Rose Clarke's large and digni-

fied pletures of "Onlons," No. 57. Of course these are not all the good things. but we can only add that the collection as a whole is creditable and promising, and that in Mr. Hassam's "Paris Market" and Mr. Coffin's Rhedodendrons" it contains at least two pie tures which no one should miss seeing. No. we conclude, as we leave the rooms, it is not easier to paint a rea ly good picture with water colors than with oils, but it is easier for incompetence to avoid giving serious offence and for a mild degree of skill to convey & mildly attractive if not strictly truthful version of something in nature.

If, moreover, from the rooms where these water colors hang we climb to the uppermost gallery we see things so unutterably bad that they convince us much talent must go to the making of even a futile, inoffensive sketch. Here is the well-advertised series of paintings by Baron Harden Hicker of Paris, illustrat-Parallel Scenes from the Lives of Buddha and Christ." They are so very bad, so amusing. Yet they offer no insult to either -art or religion, for they do not approach the confines of either.

Messrs, Boussod-Valadon & Co. have just

imported a picture which may open the eyes of those who think they know Knaus, and are justified in ranking him as a mere painter of porcelain-like trifles to please the uncritical. Better pictures by Knaus than those he has painted in recent years have indeed shown us before, but none so good as this one. Although it was painted in 1855 it has not before been publicly exhibited, having been bought from the painter's studio by a lady in whose house at Paris it remained until this past summer. It marks a period when Knaus, at the age of 26 years, had been for two years at work in Paris, unlearning somewhat of his Dusseldorf training, learning much from Parisian example, and not yet seduced by popular favor into over-elaborate inaninity. It is a comparatively large canvas, showing an "En-campment of Gypales" in a forest, The landscape alone would make a delightful ploture. with its groups of giant oaks in the foreground breaking apart to show a glimpse of sunlit distance. The trees are finely drawn and the coloring is rich and warm-not the outdoor nature, as modern painters understand it, but with the richness and glow one loves, a trifle unreasonsbly, perhaps, on the canvases of certain old masters. The figures, however, are equally good. In the centre an old garde champetre, in long gray coat and peaked cap, is studying the papers of the vagabonds, watched by an eager gypsy woman and an indifferent man in a tattered red coat, whose back is toward us. Indifferent, too, are the rest of the gypsies, in strong contrast to the excited mian the group of rustics watching them from a safe distance, cleverly posed in the opening between the big trees to unite the foreground and the background of the composition. Each gypsy is a character and a type-the youth stretched beneath a tree, the young mother nursing her baby, the girl binding up her hair. even the monkey who glares defiantly at the civilized white Spits dog who shelters himself against the leg of the guard. In this last figure all of Knaus's power of humorous characterization is shown, with none of the carionture into which he sometimes falls. It is comic yet dignified, peculiar yet not overcharged; and in the whole picture we note a sufficiency of aneedotal interest to attract the popular eye, yet a right preponderance of pictorial charm. This charm is largely due to the rich warm color, but also to the vital union of the landscape and figure elements and to the beautiful drawing and modelling of the heads and hands. It is not a great picture, but it is a very, very good ons, and just the sort that would make an harmonious, attractive, and interesting spot on the wall of one of our luxurious homes where a dark scheme of color cannot stand the intrusion of the clear, bright notes more in favor with painters of this generation. There is nothing of the porcelain quality about it; the handling is vigorous, manly, and what the French call gras, which is not a pretty word, but means a good thing when painters use it. Mr. Schaus desires it to be known that persons wishing to see Rembrandt's "Admiral Van Tromp" and the other old masters which he has recently imported should write for cards to 30 East Thirty-eighth street.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT. The secret of the authorship of that popular new book, "The Woman's Side," which gives the feminine view of Tolstoi's " Kreutzer Bonata." has been well kept. The book has had a great run, as many as 15,000 copies of it having been sold within the past three months, according to the publisher's report. It appears from the title that its author was Frances Warren, and all its readers, as well as all its critics from all its readers, as well as all its critics from Boston to San Francisco, have supposed that it was the work of a woman. It has now been ascertained, however, by one of The Sun's inguirers, that the book was not written by a feminine hand, that the name on the title page jea psendonyme, and that the real author of "The Woman's Bide" was a young man recently emancipated from Wall attect. John Ernest McCann, who, within a short time, has also written a volume of poetry, a play, a novel, and a ship's cargo of "passels in prose," busides escays in unnumbered periodicals.

A curious reason for the success of a highpriced store on Fifth avenue was that which the proprietor gave to a reporter. "We live." said he, "because the ladies find that they can come here and look things over at their ease. and reflect before purchasing. They tell us that they are tired of being knocked around and squeezed and hurried along in the big shopping stores. A great many are sickened by the bad air and peculiar characters and for all these reasons they prefer to come here and pay a little more for the privilege of avoiding all those nuisances."

"He was a member of four clubs" is what was written of a well-known New Yorker who died the other day. And every club man who read the words heaved a sigh, this being the hallowed period when the club treasurers noti-There are few club men who do not belong to several clubs, into which they drift for various reasons, yet no one among them enjoys more than one, and few ever go to more than one, no matter how long their list is. The essence of club life lies in the fact that you must try several in order to find one that just suits you.

Mr. Kirk Munro, the author, years ago found what he calls a celestial abode on the tip end of Florida, next door to Cuba, on the left hand side as you leave the Guif. Now some mersenary and capitalistic blunderers think they have "discovered" the place, and take they have "discovered" the place, and take to huilding a railroad down to it. Mr. Munro a-ked nothing more of literature than for it to give him the means to live down there almost alone every winter, but it seems he is not to have even that small boon.

Mr. J. P. Cadigan of the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday received a letter addressed with his name and the words: "Stewart's great big from hotel. New York city." It was from Jack Crawford, the Indian scout and poet. He is not so much at home in New York as on the plains, and he could not remember on what street the big iron hotel stood.

One of the curiosities among the typographical fraternity in this city is a one-armed typesetter. He fastens his composing stick in an iron clamp on his frame and picks up and puts in letters, spaces, and leads with his right buts in letters, spaces, and leads with his right hand in a rather rapid manner. When he transfers or "dumps" his stickful upon the galley, where all the compositors place their matter, he grips the mass of type with his two first dagers in front and his thumb and little finger behind. His third finger touches the type on the right alde and serves to steady his bold. His rate of "ems" an hour is quite high, considering his disability.

It is so easy to contract a cold, which from its obser-nacy may small a long siege of discomforts before returns rid of it, that the afficient should resort at since to that old established remedy. Dr. D. Jayne's Expector, ant, which will specify remove all courts and colds, and help you to avoid all complications involving the throat and lings. Adm.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The excitement of the horse show and of the various other gayeties of last week having subsided, many society poople have gone back to the country, where the national feast of Thanksgiving will be kept, not after the old fashion of family gatherings, with ross turkey, mince pies and plentiful libations of tea and eider, but according to the new order of runs with the hounds, hunting breakfasts, champagne, truffes, and unlimited filrtation.

At Hempstead, Mr. and Mrs. Ladenburg will entertain the Meadowbrook set and such o he guests from town as are intimately connected with them. This means a gathering of the prettiest girls and the most attractive married women of Long Island, with the crowd of popular young fellows who ride the straight est, own the best horses, win the most prizes, and make themselves the most useful and agreeable at the numerous house parties, to which they are continually bidden. Next week Jack Frost and the exigencles of

home life will drive everybody back to towe with dinner engagements four weeks deep and Delmonico balls looming up in the near Inture, for which last, by the way, their a leetion might be stronger. It is doubtful whether, in these days, any but debutantes or young men and ma dens in their first or second season look forward with any great interest to big New York balls. There are so many smaller, pleasanter, and more exclusive gath erings, where young people can meet and be amused, that when the women bave shown themselves once or twice in their most entiing ball gowns, and the men have critically observed the new faces and awarded the blue ribbons and V. H. C.'s of the season, there is very little left to attract what may be called the "picked men and women" of society's brigade. They will be obliged to buckle on their armor, however, and appear at the first recep tions and balls of the season, at which all of what are called "leaders," both male and temale, young, old, and middle aged, are expected to show themselves.

Tess and receptions begin this week, and fill up every available hour until Christmas. On Tuesday Mrs. Francis Ogden and Mrs. Eugene Kelly will receive at their own houses, Mise Aimée Coudert will be married, and so also will Mr. Bayard Bowie, only son of the late Ashurat Bowle and Lulu Bayard, his wife, two of the most eccentric, unconventional, and still fascinating individuals that the Quaker City ever produced.

On Wednesday the social rendezvous will be on board the steamship Majestic, in which Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. d'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James, Mrs. Florence Padelford, and Mr. Burdett Coutts Bartlett have taken passage for the other side. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are going for a six months' pleasure trip to the south of France Italy, and Egypt, returning in time to enjoy their Newport home next summer.

Wednesday evening will see the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House for the first night of German opera. A crowded attendance is anticipated, although a few prominent boxes, notably those of Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Marshall O. Boberts, and Mr. James Gordon Bennett, will loom up dark and unoccupled, as they are among the few owned by absentees that have not yet been rented. Mrs. William Astor, with her daughters and her great solar system of diamonds, will be seen in her usual place. Mrs. Paran Stevens, who has the good taste to be always accompanied by one or more attractive young women. finds one night a week sufficient for her musical requirements, and will therefore alternate with Mrs. Luther Kountse. Mrs. and Miss Leiter will probably commute on the "Washington limited" in order to be present at the Monday evening permances, while the Vice-President and Mrs. Morton will appear from time to time in their box on the grand tier with their charming young daughter, who is to make her début in Washington this winter. Four parterre boxes are owned by members of the Vanderbilt family, all of whom will be prominently in society this season. It would be impossible, however, to enumerate all who go to make up the brilliant circle of social and fastionable notabilities at the Metropolitan. They come and go, glimmer and scintillate, according to their age, beauty, and jewels, varying almost every night, and dividing with chorus orchestra, and singers the attention of the audience. There will be a gathering of the Angio-American clan, as well as of many distinguished English people, at Miss Beckwith's wedding in London this week. Spenser House, which is now the home of Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, is a very large and imposing mansion, and the breakfast which is to be given there in its decorations and appointments, will combine English and American usages, and doubtthe Duke of Wellington, has lent her place in cotland to the couple for their honeymoon. Cards are out from Mr. and Mrs. dl Zéréga for the marriage of their daughter to Sir

Frederick Frankland of Thirkleby on Wednesday. Dec. 10. Four bridesmaids will attend the bride to the altar, and Lord Hope, a cousin of the Duke of Newcastle. is expected to arrive in time to officiate as best man. The union of Miss Margaret Schieffelin and Mr. H. G. Trever will occur on the same day at Grace Church. The marriage of Miss Maud Robbins and Mr. Henry McVickar is announced to take place on the 10th of January, and will probably be one of the prettiest events of the new year. Early in February Miss Louise Shepard and Mr. William H. Schieffelin will plight their vows, and this also will probably be a notable society event

Teas and receptions, largelyin honor of debutantes, are to be a feature of December's first week, five or six having been approunced for every day. Among the most prominent are Mrs. Richard Mortimer's, on the 1st; Mrs. Frederick R. Jones's, for the introduction of Miss Beatrix Jones, on the 4th; Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's, for Miss Angeltos Gerry, and Mrs. Lawrence Welles's for Mas Lucy Welles, on the 8d; Judge and Mrs. Daly's on the 5th, and on Saturday, the 6th, Sir Roderick and Miss Cameron's reception at their new residence. for Miss Catharine and Miss Anne Cameron.

Mrs. Praucis Delafied has made a new departure by issuing cards for a "the dansant at Sherry's rooms or Saturday, the 6th, from 4 to 7 o'clock. This promises to be a novel and very charming entertainment for the début of Dr. Delafield's young daughter, Miss Elizabeth Ray Delatield, who by virtue of birth and an centry might easily take a place in the society of "Colonial Dames" who are to have their first meeting on Saturday next. The young lady, however, probably finds enough that is rose-o-lored in the present, without taking up the dead ashesof the past, and, indeed, in this age and country of vitality and utilitarianism it is difficult to predict what the "Colonial Dames" propose to do for present or future generations by banding themselves together. The great South, East, and West can double and treble their numbers-if indeed New York is not rather more sparingly provided with descendants of Revolutionary heroes than many other great cities in the Union.

Sandwiched in among all these festivities are the innumerable charity fairs and sales which always precede the great festival of Christ-mas, and to which fashionable women give so much time and labor. On Friday next Sherry's white and gold rooms will be peopled with miniature presentments of men and women of all climes and ages in the fashionable costumes of their era and country. This will be Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge's annual doll sale for the benefit of the East Side Day Nursery. It will be followed on Dec. 4 and 5 by Miss Leary's sale of fancy articles, also at Sherry's.

in aid of the hospital and prison fund. The amaieur performance at the Madison Square Theatre for the Fresh Air Fund proved to be so semunerative that several others are announced in aid of popular charities. On Dec. 3. what promises to be a capital performance, in which Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall and Miss bropen will take part, is to be given at the Barkeley Lyceum in aid of a Working Boys' flub, and so on through a long list of charitable enterprises, all of which will be as-nounced in due season.